clothes staff is deployed to mingle with the crowd and carry out periodic checks of such premises.

(iii) Regular meetings by local police with owners and staff of hotels/ restaurants to sensitize them about the various steps to be taken from security angle.

(iv) Training of Security Guards of these fun places in anti-sabotage checks.

(v) Orders under 144 Cr.PC are issued by Collectors directing the landlords to inform particulars of tenants to the nearest Police Stations.

(vi) Verification of tenants/strangers is done. The stranger's rolls in respect of suspected persons are issued to their concerned native Police Stations for verification of their character and antecedents and to find out whether they are involved in crime at their native places etc.

(vii) Advertisements are issued to sensitize the public at large.

(viii) Day and night police partrofling is maintained in crowded places around vital installations, bus stands, railway stations, beaches, etc.

Hydro power generation

†* 118. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of power being generated from hydel resources in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that cost of generating power from water resources is very high but the said power becomes very cheap after its generation;

(c) the capacity for generating power from hydel resources in India; and

(d) the capacity of generating power exploited till date out of the said capacity?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The target for hydro power generation from Hydro Electric Stations in the country for the year 2005-06 is 91,480 ML). The actual generation from Hydro Electric

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Stations in the current year upto 31st October, 2005 was 65,971 MU against a target of 59,682 MU which is 10.5% more than the target for the period.

(b) The cost of generating power from hydro power projects depends on a number of factors, such as, energy generation, funding pattern, schedule of repayment of loan, interest on loan, return on charges, etc. The amount of interest payable, which is highest in initial years comes down in the subsequent years with the repayment of loan. Normally repayment period for loan is 10 to 12 years. Subsequent to progressive repayment of loan in the initial years, the amount of balance loan to be repaid and interest thereon decreases and ultimately becomes nil. Accordingly, the cost of generating power in subsequent years in respect of hydro electric projects comes down.

(c) and (d) The re-assessment studies of the hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by the Central Eletricity Authority in 1987, have placed the economically exploitable hydro potential at 84,044 MW at 60% load factor with probable installed capacity in the country as 1,48,701 MW. As on 01.11.2005, 28,625 MW capacity (19.2% of the identified potential) has been developed and about 13,380 MW (***i.e.*** 9% of the identified potential) is under construction. The hydro power potential yet to be taken up for development is about 71.8% of the identified potential.

Food for work Scheme for Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

†*119. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE:
PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra where Government have implemented 'Food for Work Scheme";

(b) the number of labourers benefited under this scheme and the amount spent on it during the current financial year;

(c) whether complaints of executing work with help of machines in place of labourers have been received from Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what action is being take against the erring persons and the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.